ALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

ting Details from the ebel Newspapers.

ted Destruction of the Iron-Clad Boats.

on of the Torri on Take Popte's train.

of the Demands by mmodore Farraguio

Bing Bffect of the Capture troughout the South.

TORS OF THE REBEL PRESS.

to the Petersburg (Va.) Ex-PREMY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Monia, April 26, 1862. atch from Fort Jackson to the Advertis he enemy's gunboate anchored opposite the ins. A proposition had been made to y by the Confederates, and which is now

AND ST. PHILIP IN OUR POSSES cial despatch was received this morn-General Cooper from General Lovell,

CAMP MOORE, April 27, 1862.

uisiana and McPae are safe. at is at the city, but have no forces to

are staunchly loyal. SECOND DESPRIENCE.

pril 27, 1862. comised Mayor der a flag of for the rrender of

diers, and commu ral flagship. Result unknown. It is derais refused to let her return. on are keeping guard over the city.

at Fort Pike has been evacuated and held with one of the federal officers lenge between Mayor Monroe at

gut, the officer left, declaring that he the flag on the City Hall if not hauled

d a protest against shelling the city. rkably orderly; but the excitement is

MOBILE, April 28, 1862. he Pontchartrain were all evacuated on

all the buildings were burned, includ-

Whiteman and Brown, and another nance to Manchac, after which it is

et which had left Ship Island, are again

chel Papers Say About the e Norfolk Day Book, April 29.1 on we can draw from the above

en-clad steamer Louisiana is "safe." Safe," where? Was it a "safe" plan part of the river where the enemy il they were operating much more oper that city. The Louisiana is "safe!" lew Orleans "safe," with the enemy's threatening its bombardment overy ng n this subject we would like to know atinch unless by the orders of the Secre cite, and that their commanders are tied then proving of any value whatever as irig the enemy. If this is really so we promre glass cases to put our iron. b, keep the enemy's wooden gunboats

NEW ORLEANS. sponble. Officia'd pat her received yes of if nine-tenths of this community. The peached the city and demanded a sur-al Lovell refused to surrender, but he was unable to remove. The iron-class nemy. Nothing is said about the Louisi it on at present is that she was

is at Tangipalin, seventy-eight miles ve paused at Ponchatouia, forty-eight ity, on the same road, which is a high

" steamer Louisiana was suck the first my's mortar boats, and it would be a sether, in fact, she played ony part in s of ball of one hundred and fifty four without doing her any damage, and nt when we say that the mystery attending

PALL OF NEW ORLEANS. days has at last ended. New Orleans is of the enemy. It was evacuated by

g it, and the public mind had already ad for it, before the troth had been fully

wherever the enemy's gunboats can be brought to bear on all the points still in our possession. Give him all or them—every one—and still he is as far from his coject as he was this time last year. Hatteras fell, Hiller Head fell, Roc noke Island fell, Donelson fell, New Orleans has fallen failen-they have not been worsted-they have always When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they can never rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it were unmanly to despond, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a on, resolved not to be englayed, remains to us ot come They have not beaten our armies in pitched nor do we believe they will ever do it. Benure gard, with a powerful force, is still the guardian of the Southwest. Johnston, with a force still more powerful, faces McClellan at York. Stonewall Jack. presents an undannied front in the valley; our

being a fatal blow. We may expect to hear of disas

over us, except by means of his gunboats. Take him away from them, and we can always defeat him. By the loss of New Orleans we are separated from West Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. But many of the braye troops from that side of the river are with us, and those that are there will still keep up the still thus the still the still the still thus the fight, in spite of their isolation. They will thus tantly employ a large portion of the enemy's army and serve as a powerful diversion in our favo in the possession of the enemy to morrow, it wou not have the slightest effect upon the issue this contest. It would not be so disastrous as defeat of Beauregard's army, or give half the same cause our troops remain to reinforce Beaureaurd or to an elsewhe

we continue to hold our own in the Old North State The enemy has never been able to obtain ar advantage

The event of this war is still as much in the bands of Having made himself master of the river and seaboar towns, the enemy, if he wish to conquer us, must com without the aid of his iron-clad boats, before he can boss of having subdued the country. In the meantime the oc cupation of so many points must necessarily tend the weakening of his strength upon those points on which the grand issue is to be decided, and thus far his success is scarcely a disadvantage to us. Let our country sires in the Revolution, and we doubt not to see our ca gloriously triumphant.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.] Our anticipations from the imperfect news of yesterday have been realized. The city of New Orleans has fallen, and the sudden shock falls upon us unbroken by any previous foreboding. This is by far the most serious rever of the war. It suggests future privation and want to all -lases of society: but, most to be lamented of all, it threatens army supplies! Nor is this all; when the rankwes nave ed their iron-clad navy they will take every im portant point upon the coast, except in those cases where wise discretion may permanently obstruct our harbor It will be remembered by our readers that immedi position we have here restated. We must obstruct to preserve, and abandon the impracticable at-tempt at holding any point which cannot be thus protected. It is true that it is a sad picture to contemplate: but reason assures us that it may yet be held our lines; as we shorten them they are strengt ened. The reparation of this disaster, so far as it may be repaired, rests not with the Executive, nor with the Cabinet, nor with Congress, nor with any headquarters

the flag of the republic, and the planters must con their energies upon the produc with wiver men, were deluded into the general belief in the merce of the world hangs by a thread," said Mr me manifest; but cotton as a political agent is don for. "None so poor to do it reverence" as a blockade nds to appreciate the fact that when the war does end a large cotton supply on hand will be a

legree. They can afford to wait, seeing in the future a golthey must actually hold, not as trustees, under the con owners. To do this they must interpose armies between the enemy and their plantations; to interpose the armie they must feed them; to feed them they must plant coreals, and let their dreams of fortune be somewhat nedified in their magnificent proportions.

Hog and hominy are far more important than cotto and tobacco, and by the extent of the supply to be furnished by the cis-Mississippi region we must measure the extent of our calamity. With an ample preparatio for the supply of our armies, we shall be able to achieve

a firmer purpose. We have faith in our ultimate success but should this prove fallacious we can remember the example of Sarason, remember and emulate it. Let us put our humble trust in God, and fight from seaconst to interior, leaving monuments to commemorate our resolution upon every field. Animated by this determination guage of Wise, at Roanoke-Never, never, never.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, April 27.1 The telegraph tells us that the enemy are before Orleans—probably they are now in possession of the Croscent City. What resistance has been made there to its occupation we know not. With their cupboats re hable none was made. Having passed Fort Jackson, seems from the enemy's rapid approach to the city but a feeble defence was made on the river from that point to the city. We had looked for a different result. Time and again we had been advised that the enemy's approach to he city, should they succeed in passing Fort Jackson would be hotly contested-that even stronger works o heavier artillery was planted on the batteries upon the banks of the river—that obstructions of a most for midable character were on the river-and that a successful resistance to its capture would be made. In this it appears that we have been de luded, as in every other case where a fort has been assailed upon which reliance was put seems, render forts useless for defence. Iron-clad gur coats destroy, or pass them by with certainty. Memphis, ce opprehend, will share the fa'e of New Orleans. To de ude ourselves with any other hope is now a folly. We ought and must prepare for the worst-that werst is the occupation of most of our cities, with water approaches, by the enemy. A sound policy would dictate, what pa triotism and self-preservation demand, the destruction of every species of property that would benefit the enemy therefrom of everything of value to ourselves. Let nothing fall into their hands of value to them-save all we can of value to us. Charleton, Savannah and Me phis are now immediately threatened. We have no fears

the "booty and beauty" they expect to derive from the achievement of their gunboats. [From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, April 29.]

that in these cities so wise and patriotic a pelicy, a duty

brieans, we hope that they will be sadly disappointed in

in fact, will be neglected. When the enemy enter Ne

THE NEW ORLEANS DISASTER. The capture of New Orleans by the enemy is, under the circumstances, one of the most extraordinary events which the war has brought forth? We could consume columns in commenting upon it, and in doing so we would necessarily have to indulge in a variety of remarks far from being od for it, before the treth had been fully complimentary to the conductors of the defences of this is a heavy blow, but it is very far from eity. But as so astonishing a result must have been pro-

duced in a most astonishing way, we must await full exations before expressing a barsh judgment. In the nee of all information as to particulars, we are unwilling to denounce in unspairing terms the conduct of the garrisons in the forts and of the commander of the ity forces. It will be time enough to do this after having been put in possession of all the facts. Meanwhile we have to look the disnater full in the face, and consider it

n its important connections as to the future.

The blow which has been struck us is undoubtedly vers destroyed, the coin of the banks secured, and everythi the blow has been stripped of more than half of its terror. We will be undoubtedly subjected to now and great income veniences by the loss of that city, but its occupancy be the Yankees will be anything else but an agreeable on nt, it is true, but it is a prize which will com Saffron Majesty shall make his usual annual visit to the city and wave his scoper hospitals there. What dry straw is to the flames with raw, uniqued Northorners, be to the Guif pes-tilence when it breaks out amongst them. Even one-half of the old resident population of the city have heretofore fled every summer to higher latitudes to escap its ravages. So, in this point of view, the enemy ha very little cause to exult over his success. He will be too, in the midst of a hostile people, who will not trade commercial as in a sanitary sense.

cheering to the Confederates. The large and fine army which was assigned for the defence of New Orleans can assist in the great work of driving the Vandals out of Chio-a movement which, we cannot doubt, will be commenced and carried through as soon as the Tenshallow for gunboat navigation. Then will be our opthan redeem all our losses. We want to see a column o Northwestern, and another column of the same strength phrough the Northern States by Johnston, so that whilst the Yankees are taking our coast and river cities, we will be awaeping theirs; and then we would see who The Romans, in a memorable crisis, fought the battles of Italy in Numidia, and thus drove their Carthagenian nost) conquerors from their own gates. Let us figh the battles of the South upon Northern soil. The capture of peace in thirty days upon our own terms. We have in the zenith of his glory, might have been proud. They would move with alacrity in the direction of Yankee land, if the word was just given them from Richmond. Oh, that it may be given! as it ought to have been twelve months ago in the enemy's country, we would have a reserve suffi mently nowerful to protect our vast interior, comprising a compact and populous territory between the stress sippi and Atlantic, equal in extent to that of France Great Britain and Ireland (leaving out half of Virginia and all Kentucky and Tennessee), whilst our trans-Mis-siesippi territory (leaving out Missouri), comprises a still preposterously absurd, and the fall of New Orleans although to be much Amented, does not put the invade an inch nearer the consummation of their ac-cursed purpose. It may, in the dispensation of advantageous event. The ways of God are afterwards proves the happiest that could have occu mind" down to the belief, that if the cause of the South eisive. We must fight on with a more terrible energy forces at fewer points, and hurl them upon the foe. We must abandon the merely defensive policy, and assume and maintain at all hazards the position of bolligerents, able to give as well as receive blows. With half a mil-

intelligence from New Orleans, which represents that al-though the federal fleet was before the city the enemy able punboats at Fort Pillow when the federals passed the forts below New Orleans, and that a portion of these have been, ere this, despatched to New Orleans. They may be enabled to destroy a portion of the Yankee vessels, it not may prove true, and that our flotilla may accomplish al

English men-of-war, mentioned in our despatches, may be correct. It is stated that no civilized nation was ever cown to shell a city after it had been evacuated by th troops collected for its defence. Whether the Yauke nation will conform to usage in this matter remains be seen. We fear that we have but little to expect from so bloodthirsty and unscrupulous a foe. At farthest the fate of New Orleans must be definitely ascertained i

The common " talk on 'Change' is of course the ce dition of affairs in and around New Orleans. The officia destatch exhibited on our bulletin board yesterday morning, while it gives a ray of hope, serves only to in-crease the anxious interest felt in the fate of this great commercial city. But all is mystery yet, and all the arguments and discussions on the street corners and to trable shroud that covers this affair. It is our nature to cling to the slightest hope for the best, but we fee we are deponding upon a slender thread indeed if we anticipate a successful resistance now to the Yankee there. Of course trade is affected by the news, but to what effect we are not at present able to say. Sugar and molasses will undoubtedly advance in price, and the

News from North Carolina. H BETWEEN THE REBELS AND UNION TROOPS [From the Releigh Standard, April 26.]

We learn that our pickets below Kinston, near Tunca rora, Captain Andrews' company, Second cavalry, has two sharp skirmishes with the enemy's pickets on Sun day and Monday last. On Sunday they killed form Yankees, and three on Monday. Captain Andrews had his horse shot, but we hear of no other casualties on our

Additional from Europe.

The screw steamship City of Washington, Capt. Brooks which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th of April, arrived at this port very early yesterday morning, having made off the lightship at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. The City of Washington brings the United States mails,

a general cargo, 595 steerage and 43 cabin passengers.

The steamship Edinburg arrived at Queenstown on the

The news by the City of Washington has been fully nade in Liverpool at the rate of 2s. 5d. per lb., averaging

£60 sterling per bale. It was grown from Sea Island cotton seed, and e qualled the finest Sea Island samples.

Hosron, April 30, 1862.

The steamship North American passed Father Point at affect minutes past eleven o'clock last night, bound to The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at

Southampton on the 18th instant. LIVERPOOL, April 16, 1662. Arrived from New York, Teutonia, at Dublin; Dundaik, at Waterford; hammergier, at Beifast, M. Nitzioff, IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of Refugees from Tennessee at Fortress Monroe.

All the Union Families Ordered to Leave the State.

Massacre of One Hundred Refugees by the Rebels.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS IN NORFOLK.

Depression Among the Rebels at Memphis,

FORTHER MONROR, April 23, 1862.

A flag of truce from Morfolk to-day brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also the wife of Congressman Maynard. The party—consisting of four ladies, two gentlemen and six children—are all from Tennesses. They bring the report that all the Union families of Tennessee have been ordered by proclamation to leave within thirty six hours. Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentucky a week ago Friday. Of a party of

head of "Markets," mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says it becomes a question

is announced. He died on the battle field, from the effects of the wounds he received at Shiloh in the battle of

The Charleston Mcreury says that nine schooners left the city on the previous Saturday to run the blockade The Guide, Wave and two others were taken. The crew day. On Friday they were seen by our pickets and fired on under the supposition that they were Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, was killed. The three other vesse were sent to Port Royal.

off Wilmington on Saturday night. She left there the Jamestown and Victoria. The Cambridge sailed hence for Wilmington on Sunday.

The Mount Vernon's boilers are defective; but she will

eturn to her station in a few days. There is but little

Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels in ex ectation of an attack. The schooner Kate, from Nassau, was captured by the Mt. Vernon, about two weeks ago, while attempting to

run the blockade It is reported by flag of truce that the Merri has steam up. It was expected in Norfolk last night she would come out to-day. She has not made her appear

auce, however. One hundred of the Vermont wounded soldiers leave

to-night in the steamer Richard Welling, for New York via Chesapeake Bay and the canals.

Interesting News from Memph.s.

CAIRO, April 30, 1862.

cupied by a small rebel force, who are engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Hemphis papers of the 26th inst. They contain little matter of interest further than a confirmation of the fall of New Orleans. press the details in regard to amirs, and says that noth

ng but the bare fact of the surrender is known. The same paper says that the Southern people are fast using all confidence in their river defences, and it is cessfully resisted, and also intimates a lack of by advising its patrons to invest whatever money the have in real estate, while purchases can be made the money now in circulation, which is principally rebe

The conscription law is rigidly enforced, and Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid in ope-

proclivities are removing their goods to places of con ealment and security, and that large numbers of families are moving away daily.

The idea of burning the lown is abandoned in conse

nuence of the determined opposition of property holders. It is currently reported in Memphis that Beauregar nas over 80,000 men at Corinth, and no hope is felt of hi necessfully resisting General Hallock, who is believed t have 200,060 men.
As our informant left Memphis it was reported that

the rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans was in sight and were bound up the river to join Hollins' fleet.

The Arrest of Col. Jennison.

LEAVENWORTH, April 29, 1862.

A circular just published by General Sturgis
ays that the arrest of Colonel Jenuison was the result of representations made by Lieutenan Colonel George W. Deitzler, his immediate com manding officer, and was mule at the earnest solicitation of this latter officer, who, in his appeal to me of the 15th inst., demands his immediate arrest, and charges him with the most grave and serious crime known to military

umber of years sutler at Fort Leavenworth, died sud denly vesterday morning of apoplexy.

Colonel Lee and Major Revere. Bosron, April 30, 1862. Colonel Lee and Major Revere, of the Massachusetts

Twentieth regiment, have been exchanged, and start to join their regiment at Yorktown immediately. Sailing of the Steamship Canada

She takes out \$50,000 in specie.

The Ship Mont Blanc. Besrow, April 30, 1962.
The ship Mont Blanc is full of water. Versel and cargo

Police Intelligence.

A DISCREASE HOUSE CLEANED OUT .-- A house bearing the classical appeliation of the "Dirty Spoon," situate at 59 Cherry street, was cleaned of its occupants on Tuesday night last by Captain Thorne, of the Fourth pre-Tuesday night last by Captain Thorne, of the Fourth pre-cinct police. The house was the resort of thieves of all classes, together with women of the lowest character. Captain Thorne arrested twenty-six men and ton women, and took them before Justice Brennan yesterday morning for examination. The men were discharged, with the exception of John Smith, the proprietor, who was held to ball in \$500 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house; all the women being also remined.

CHARGE OF ERREZILIMENT.—In this case, where the is fendant is charged with having embezzied money to the amount of several thousand dollars, from his forme employers, Wm. G. Lane & Co. and James Boyce & Co. and which has been a considerable time under examina-tion, the Justice, on Monday last, rendered his decision, holding the accused to but in \$3,000 to answer the charge, and directing the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury. The prisoner was defended by Mosers. Jas. R. Whiting and Abijah Maon.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1862.
Stocks &m. Pennsylvania &'r, 85%; Reading Railroad, 22%; Movris Canal, 44; Long Island Railroad
13/4; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46%. Sight exchange
on New York at par.

Pinnapelrina, April 30, 1862.

Floor dull at \$5 12% a \$5 25 for superfine. Wheat steady: red at \$1 27 a \$1 30; white, \$1 33 a \$1 45. Core quiet at 55a. Mess pork, \$13 50. Whitely firm at 28c a 24c.

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IMPORTANT FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY

of the Hostile Armies.

THE UNION TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

A Large Number of Rebels Captured,

&c.,

CAIRO, April 30, 1862. A steamer just arrived from Pittsburg reports a serious skirmish between the advance of the fede

ral army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth. The federals were victorious. No mention is made of losses on either side, The federals took a large number of prisoners.

The Coming Battle in the Southwest.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30, 1862. The steamer Telegraph No. 3 left for Pittaburg, Tenn. with surgeons, hospital stores and nurses, under the di rection of Dr. W. S. Chipley, to bring back the Kentucky wounded, or await the result of the next battle if neces

Reported Naval Engagement near Fort

A special despatch from Cairo says that an arrival from Tiptoaville reports that heavy cannonading was beard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright. There being no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon, it is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the fort has been reinforced by gunboats expected. The last advices from the fleet say that Com modore Foote is fully prepared to meet the enemy.

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

Ramored Arrest of the Governor of North Carolina by the Rebels.

Habeisonburg, Va., April 29, 1882. General Banks visited General Williams' division her ast night and returned to New Market to-day. While here he received a despatch from Washington announce ing the occupation of New Orleans by the Union forces The intelligence caused great joy among our army, and a corresponding depression among the inhabitants here, who have been for days past congratulating themselve and each other that the next news would be our defeat at Yorktown. A national salate to honor of the event will be fired at noon to-morrow.

Through secession channels it is learned that the Gov ernor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned it Richmond two weeks ago, on account of his Union south

It was observed to-day that Jackson had removed his wagon trains back some six miles since yesterday, fadi cating an intention to retire still further rearward, or else entertaining a dread of an attack upon him by our

A squadron of cavalry was the only rebel force discovered to-day on the right side of the Shenar These, with one wagen, entered the village of McGaugh eystown, where they remained till about dark. They came by the Port Republic route.

We have nothing confirmatory of the report of the occupation of Staunton by General Milroy. The river is still too high to attempt a passage with safety. A dense smoke was seen in that direction to day, but the cause is

Celebration of the Fall of New Orleans Position and Strength of the Rebel Forces, &c., &c.

HARRISONDURG, April 29, 1862. eminence near the town. The regimental bands assembled in the Court House square and played "Hail Column The soldiers gave nine cheers, when the bands followed with the "Red White and Blue," "Dixie" and the 'Yankee Doodle," much to the disgust of certain prominent inhabitants. The day was pleasant, and the bright

new uniforms presented a striking contrast to & sombro hies of the former occupants of the town.

Three thousand reb is, under General Edward Johnson formerly of the Union army, are posted a few miles from Saunton, but in a position easily accessible to escape in case of General Milroy's approach.

The most reliable news from Gordensville is to the

effect that there are only four brigades there, not num bering 15,000. General Longstreet, with his command has gene to Yorktown. Should General Johnson retire, he will probably reinforce General Jackson on the Bl

on the result of Yorktown. If successfu, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscrips on act, arming and equipping a large army, and launching a fleet of Merrimacs; but, if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost.

Vosburgh Chasseurs, Fifth Regiment Engie Brigace.

This fine regiment, named in honor w the lamented Colonel Abraham S. Vosburgh, who died, while in command of the Seventy-first regiment, at Washington, is May last, numbering about five hundred men, is com manded by Colonel George A. Buckingham, late Major of the Seventy-first, We see, by the annexed official con m. mication from the War lepartment, that Colonel Buckingham is exempted from the recent order stopping recruiting, and he is directed to complete his regiment. A well deserved compliment to the Colonel and his command.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

ADUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTOS, April 29, 1862.
Lioutenant Colonel W. A. Nichols, U. S. A., No. 79 White attest, New York.
Colonel—The Secretary of War directs that Colonel Buckingham be authorized to complete his regiment, now known as the Vosburgh Chasseners, Fifth regiment Eagle brigate, and to be known as the Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteery. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Turf. PASSION FLUASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROT-TING.
WHINKSDAY, APRIL 30, Purse \$100, mile beats, best

bree in five, to wagons.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHRENG COURT—CROUT.—Part 1—Adjourned for term.
Fart 2—Nos. 2120, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2166, 2170,
2172, 2174, 2176, 2180, 2181, 2188, 2190, 1654, 1182, 2192,
2104, 2104, 2108. UNITED STATES DESTRICT COURT.—Notes of issue for the May term must be filed with the clerk on or before Friday.

A fire this morning burned out Mossrs. Alexander Bros., J. & L. Field, Dr. Burr, P. Higgs and A. J. Work

Fire at Berlin, Wisconsin.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

The Manachusetta Legislature closed its session a few inutes before twelve o'clock last night, having lasted

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Skirmish Between Large Bodies | The Reported Preparations of the Rebels to Resist Generals Banks and McDowell.

> Impending Battle North of Richmond.

THE LINE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 23.] The clouds of war thicken each moment. The enemy re pouring large forces into the valley of the Rapps ock from several directions. McClellan is repor to have despatched a body of troops up the Rapp nock from the bay to reinforce McDowell's division yesterday, reports a large army as advancing from War-renten. Gen. Jackson is said to have fallen back from the valley to Gordonsville before Banks, who follows after him with a column of about thirty thousand men If Banks and McDowell should combine their divisions, which is probably their purpose, Richmond would be threatened from the direction of the Potomac with sixty

meet these approaching columns, and it is very probable that a decisive battle may be fought north of Richmond before that on the Peninsula has transpired. Our best fighting generals have pursued the policy of giving the enemy superior forces. This was the tactics of Jackson at Wint tacties again before falling back behind the line of

The effort of the enemy will doubtless be to effect a junction of his forces under Banks and McDowell somewhere in the county of Louisa or Carecolumns in his front. This done, the instincts of the man Corinth is on the Chickahominy, and our Shiloh some-where in advance in Caroline or Louisa. We thould no

this advanced theatre, wherever it may be. We augur well for the result of any engagement that may come off in that region of country. The enemy will be far from his water base of operations. He will ciled to meet us on equal terms in every respect except his superior numbers, and we can manage pretty heavy odds of these. A soldier accounted in a soldier's satisfactory way for our picting at last in one of our most important pattles. He said we whipped them the oximity to the river enabled them to do. If they come in upon us as far as Caroline or Louisa, they will be so fa "out reinforcing" will be impracticable. Whatever odds against us. The men that fight and are whipped one will have to fight and be whipped the next if they renew the encounter. A whipped army will not rest while a fresh army comes forward to engage our troops, worn and weary with a day's exertion and excitement, as on

It is not for us to divulge the number of our our that are concentrating on the lines north of R Suffice it to say, that we believe them to be ampl stand and reputse the enemy. There is this further en-couraging feature of the campaign in that direction, namely: that both Generals Jackson and Eweli have the reputation of being fighting generals. Earnest and vigorous work on our side is all that is wanted. Dispute every the true tactics. The sage policy of the back track may do very well at times, and the virtue of spades and sand bags may be very great in the proper place; but here is a campaign in open field, where numbers will not be greatly unequal, and where neither side has had time for engineering and dirt digging.
That country, too, offers many battle fields;
and, as this war at last must be decided by battles, bet-

If Richmond is to fall by the want of valor in troom or conduct in generals, it may as well fall this mont' the next; and if the enemy is to be driven beaten and disgraced from our soil, far better and it should be done when they have from y entered than after they have ruin the country by a long occupation of it. We less more by delay than they do. Their expenses go on, whother their armies are within our territory or hanging upon our borders. We less thousands of deliars in value

very day the marauders remain in our midst.

The strategy of the back track is a very costly one to ful. It protracts the work of ruin, it intensifies and prolongs indedultely the aconies of exile, which is the citi zen's living death. Invasion should be the signal of bloody and desperate work; of fierce encounter and wrathful blows; not of cold strategy and impossible official policy.

[From the Charleston Mercury,]

We may mention that General Loe, General Johnston and General Randolph, the Secretary of War, concur in the confident belief that we shall certainly beat the ineading armies in Virginia, and that Richmo We have this encouraging statement from high [From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.]

Nows has reached us that the enemy were vigorously combarding Yorktown yesterday, but with what effect we are unable to say. We are unable to say.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.]

We are requested to say that planters would do well to send in some of their tobacco, since there is room for it in the warehouses, and a moderate demand. In the present aspect of affairs, however, we are not prepared to advice them to this step. Butter far that every particle of tobacco. should be destroyed than sent where there is even faint prospect of its contributing to the aid and comfo

of the enemy. The Pennsylvania Troops in the Pield. HARRESUNG, Pa., April 30, 1862. Governor Curtin has ordered that "Shiloh" be in scribed on the banner of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, and "Falmouth, Va." on that of the

gallantry at the battles of those places. ligence from Yorktown in relation to the perfected ligence from Yorklown in relation to the perfet arrangements for the care and prempt transportation the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to po-within the State. The floating hospital will accom-date over three hundred patients, and can reach Pro-dephia via the belaware and Chesapoake canal, av-ing the roughness of a sea voyage. Surgeon dem-smith says that Pennsylvania is the only flate on peninsula prepared for every omergency.

The Freshet at Calvo.

Camo, Airil 30, 1962.

The water in the Ohio rose an inch last night, and is now from six to ten inches above the old leves! The water is stayed by the vigilance and exertions of the Mayor, who is constantly at work with large gangs of men raising the low places and throwing up additional embankments. the low places and throwing up additional embankments. It is confidently expected that in this way the danger vill be averted, though a very slight wind would inevi tably inundate the city. Inside the levee the water is accumulating rapidly, and in many places is several inches deep. The principal streets are navigated by skiffs. Long trains of freight cars stand on the leves and are occupied as dwellings by the families who have been driven from their homes.

A Steamer Passed Cape Ray, N. P.
Sr. Jones, N. P., April 29, 1862.
A large steamer passed Cape Ray, bound west, the
Fuesday) morning, name unknown.

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